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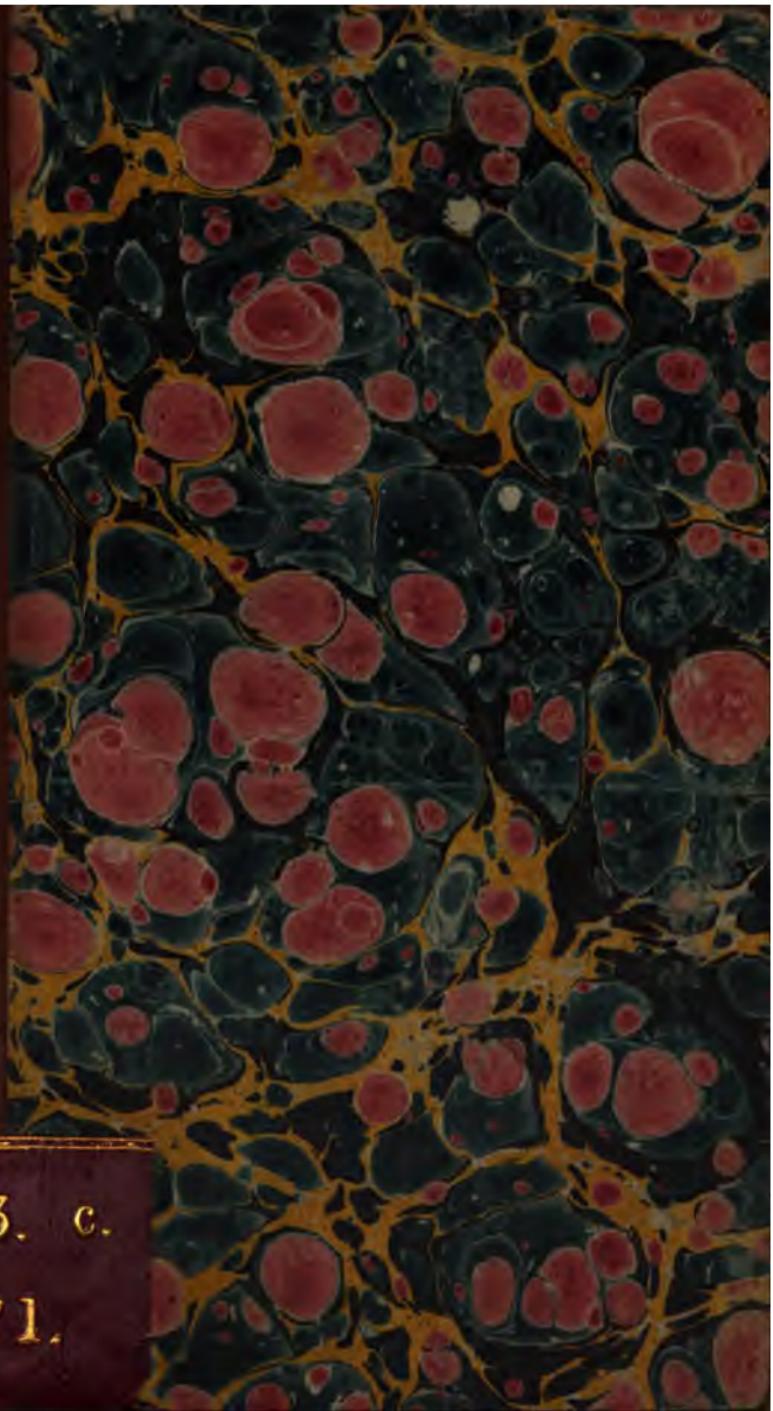
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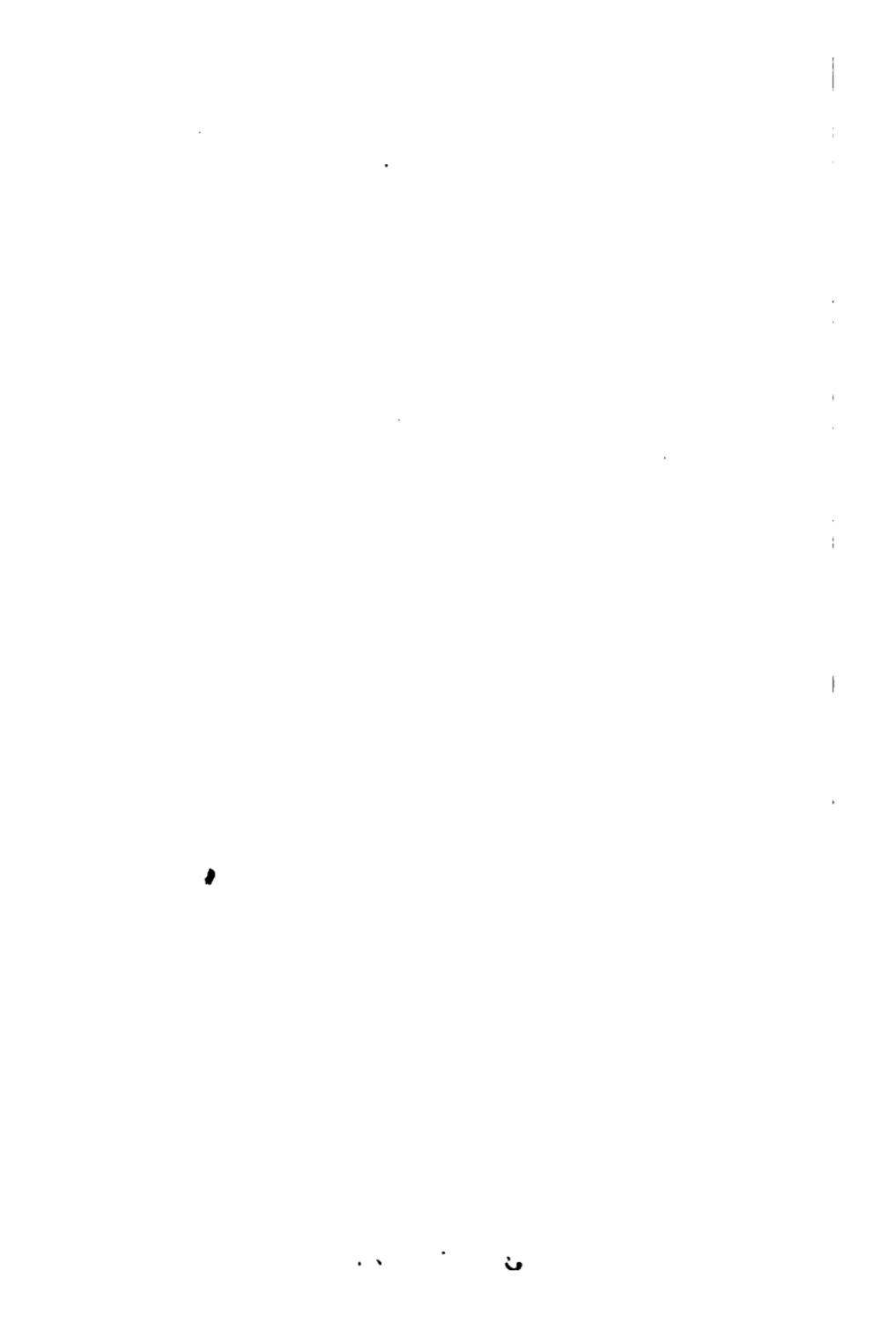




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THE
HISTORICAL LINES
OF
DR. GREY's
TECHNICAL MEMORY;
WITH
VARIOUS ADDITIONS,
CHIEFLY AS THEY APPLY TO MODERN HISTORY.
ARRANGED FOR GENERAL USE.

FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON :
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TECHNICAL MEMORY.

THE very useful work from which the system here adopted has been taken, is supposed not to have been generally received in seminaries of education, because it abounds with matter which has not a strict relation to the objects of their studies, and because it is extended to branches of knowledge where the utility of the art is not so evident; the system has, however, obtained such universal approbation, that a selection is now offered to the public, which will it is hoped, be found to contain every *æra* in Dr. GREY's collection, for general use in the study of modern history.

It must be premised, that the words made use of in the memorial lines will appear, at first sight, to be nonsense; but the learner will presently find every particle of a syllable to be useful, and that the exact pronunciation must be carefully attended to. Those who are already accustomed to the composition of Latin verse, will doubtless

find some facility in learning the historical lines ; but any pupil will soon discover that these words attach themselves together, and will, ere long, be persuaded that they cannot be fixed so completely in the memory if the words are attempted to be learned separately.

The words of the Regal Table of England are placed in the regular succession of the events, and are, as much as possible, made to read together with a little poetical licence ; an explanation will be found of the abbreviations made use of. The other tables of this small collection will be read with more conformity to rule ; and it is hoped that the whole will afford a useful and lasting store of knowledge, more easily acquired than forgotten.

The student will find that each word in the memorial lines begins with a syllable characteristic of the subject intended to be conveyed to memory, and that the last syllable *in Italics* represents its corresponding number or date. The following series of vowels and consonants have been made use of in the formation of the technical syllable representing the figures wanted :—

THE KEY.

a	e	i	o	u	au	oi	ei	ou	y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
b	d	t	f	l	s	p	k	n	z

100 1000

g th

hundred thousand

Here *a* or *b* stand for 1; *e* or *d* for 2; *i* or *t* for 3; and so on.

The first five vowels in order represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

The diphthong *au* being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5, stands for 6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5.

The diphthong *ei* will easily be remembered for 8, being the initials of the word. Observe that the diphthongs are always to be considered as *one letter*, or as representing only *one figure*.

In regard to the *consonants*, where the initials of an English number could conveniently be retained, they are, in some instances, made use of to signify the number itself, as *t* represents 3;

f 4; *s* 6; and *n* 9: *b*, however, has been taken for 1, as being the first consonant; *d* for 2, or *duo*; *l* for 5, being the Roman letter for 50; *p* for 7, or *septem*; and *k* for 8, or the Greek *οκτω*; *y* or *z* represents 0; but it is to be observed *y* is to be pronounced as *w*, for the purpose of more easily distinguishing it from *i*; thus, *syd* should be pronounced *swid*; *typ*, *twip*. It must be admitted that the representation of ten numerical figures can be no great burthen to the memory.

Several abbreviations in the Regal Table of England, page 11 (which it will be expedient for all learners to adopt,) have been used in Dr. Grey's larger work to make up the proper quantities of the lines; they are thus to be understood:

pr—*primus, the first.*

sec—*secundus, the second.*

ter—*tertius, the third.*

quar—*quartus—the fourth.*

sex—*sextus, the sixth.*

sep—*septimus, the seventh.*

oc—*octavus, the eighth.*

The Editor of this small collection had before wished to offer to the public the four last of these tables, which were written for private instruction ; but having missed the opportunity of introducing them in the edition lately published of the original work, he has now put them in the present form, supported by those other tables of Dr. Grey's which appear most adapted for general use in the study of modern history.

No alteration, of course, could be made in the contents of the Regal Table ; but, in preserving the same measure, an attempt has been made to render it more acceptable for general use, by avoiding the Latin phrases.

No addition having been made to the Historical Lines of the original work during the last century, they do not contain any event since the capture of Gibraltar in 1704 ; it is also singular to observe, that the æra of Magna Charta is not to be found in them. The historical tables now selected will therefore, on examination, be found to have undergone a very considerable change, not only by the omission of a few circumstances of no interest, but by the tables themselves being

classed in a form more adapted to the present times, and by some events to a very recent period being therein introduced.

An apology ought, perhaps, to be made, to our brave army and navy, that more of their achievements have not been noticed ; but the reader of history is more in want of leading periods to build upon, than the details of various battles which have followed in such rapid succession : it has, moreover, been the intention of the Editor to avoid a very full collection of dates.

He cannot now conclude this address without expressing a hope, that his present attempt may not only be found of service to refresh the memory of the student, the teacher, or the pupil, but that it may be an introduction to the very copious original tables of Dr. Grey, with all the improvements of recent editions, particularly to such parts of them as may suit the reader's individual pursuits.

The following tables contain above 250 articles ; to all of them reference has been made in the Index.

The Editor has endeavoured to render the Second Edition of the *Memorial Lines*, which he now presents to the public, more generally useful, consistently however with his original intention of avoiding a full collection of dates: he has made additions to Tables VI and X. The important career of Bonaparte is inserted as a sequel to Table III, and he has also added a list of the most eminent Painters.

The Editor is gratified to learn that this little Tablet of Memory has been introduced into schools: he takes this opportunity of directing the attention of those heads of seminaries who have adopted it to the use intended to be made of the Index.—*Vide note prefixed to the Index.*

Contents.

Table.	Page.
1. The Regal Table of England	11
2. General Epochas, Ecclesiastical and Civil..	13
3. Historical Events after Christ.....	15
4. The Founders of the States of Europe	18
5. Distance of Chief Cities from London	20
6. Historical Events relating to England	20
7. Battles which form important Epochas in } English History	22
8. Naval Achievements, &c., as above	24
9. Treaties as above	25
10. Deaths of some Eminent Men after the } Thirteenth Century	27
11. Deaths of the most Eminent Painters.....	30
General Index to the Technical Tables....	32

TABLE I.

The Regal Table of England since the Norman Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it.

	Before Christ.
Casibelaunus chosen chief commander by the Britons against the invasion of Julius Cæsar	Casibelud 52
	After Christ.
Queen Boadicea, the British heroine, being abused by the Romans, raises an army and kills 7000.....	Boadaup 67
Vortigern invited the Saxons to the assistance of the Britons against the Scots and Picts .	Vortig _{fos} 446
Hengist, the Saxon, erected the kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy.....	Heng _{ful} 455
King Arthur, famous for his powerful resistance and victories over the Saxons.....	Arthubo 514
Egbert, who reduced the Heptarchy, and was first crowned sole monarch of England ..	Egbekek 828
Alfred, who founded the University of Oxford	Alfrekpe 872
Canute the Dane	Canbau 1016
Edward the Confessor	Confesfe 1042

William the Conqueror ..	Wil-consau	Oct. 14, 1066
William Rufus	Rufkoi	Sept. 9, 1087
Henry I.....	Hehprag	Aug. 2, 1100
Stephen	Stephatu	Dec. 1, 1135
Henry II.....	Hensecbuf	Oct. 25, 1154
Richard I.	Ricbein	July 6, 1189
John	Jann	Apr. 6, 1199
Henry III.....	Henthdas	Oct. 19, 1216
Edward I.....	Edepe	Nov. 16, 1272
Edward II.....	Edesetyp	July 7, 1307
Edward III.	Edtertes	*Jan. 25, 1326-7
Richard II.....	Risetoip	June 21, 1377
Henry IV.	Hefotoun	Sept. 29, 1399
Henry V.....	Hefibohe	Mar. 20, 1412-3
Henry VI.	Hensifed	Aug. 31, 1422
Edward IV.....	Edquarfauz	Mar. 4, 1460-1
Edward V.	Efi-Roht	Apr. 9, 1483
Richard III.....		June 22, 1483
Henry VII	Hensepfeil	Aug. 22, 1485
Henry VIII.	Henoclyn	Apr. 22, 1509
Edward VI.....	Edsexlos	Jan. 28, 1546-7
Mary	Marylut	July 6, 1553
Elizabeth.....	Elzluk	Nov. 17, 1558
James I.	Jamsyd	Mar. 24 1602-3
Charles I.	Caroprimsel	Mar. 27, 1625
Charles II.	Carsecsok	Jan. 30, 1648-9
James II.....	Jamseif	Feb. 6, 1684-5
William and Mary	WilMseik	Feb. 13, 1688-9

* That is, Edward the Third began his reign on January 25th, 1326, according to the old style, (when the year was reckoned to begin on March 25th,) but, agreeably to the new style, 1327, calculating the year from the 1st of January.

Anne	Anpyb	Mar. 8, 1701-2
George I.	Geopaf	Aug. 1, 1714
George II.	Geosecpcp	June 11, 1727
George III.	Geothpauz	Oct. 25, 1760
George IV.	Geoquarkey	Jan. 29, 1820

The Memorial Lines.

*Casibelud, Boadaup, Vortigfos, Hengful, Arthubo,
Egbekek, Alfrekpe, Canbau, Confesfe, —*

— *Wil-consau, Rufkoi, Henprag,
Stephatu, Hensecbuf, Ricbein, Jann, Henthdas,
Ed-epc, Edsetyp, Edtertes, Risetoip, Hefotoun,
Hefibobe, Hensifed, Edquarfauz, Efi-Roht,
Hensepfeil, Henoclyn, Edsexlos, Marylut, Elzluk,
Jamsyd, Caroprimsel, Carsecsox, Jamseif, WilMseik,
Anpyb, Geopaf-pep-pauz, Geoquarkey —*

N.B. After Canute inclusive, one thousand is to be added to each name. This it was thought unnecessary to express, as being a thing almost impossible that any one should mistake. It is further to be observed, that from William the Conqueror the precise date of the accessions is here inserted.

TABLE II.

General Epochas, Ecclesiastical and Civil.

		Before Christ.
The Creation of the World	Crotho	4004
The universal Deluge	Deletok	2348
The building of the Tower of Babel	Babedit	2233

		Before Christ.
The Call of Abraham	Abaneb	1921
The Destruction of Sodom and Go- morrah	Sodakoup	1897
The Death of Joseph	Josephasil	1635
The Exodus of the Israelites	Exafna	1491
The Destruction of Troy	Troyabeit	1183
The Sun stood still upon Gibeon, Josh. x. ver. 13	Sun-stillbolo	1454
The Foundation of Solomon's Temple	Tembype	1012
The Building of Rome.....	Romput	753
The game of Chess invented	Chessauzei	608
Cyrus, or the end of the Captivity	Cyruts	536
Alexander, founder of the Grecian Empire	Alexita	331
Julius Cæsar, founder of the Ro- man Empire	Julos	46
The first Olympiad	Olymposis	776

*The following relate to the Roman History
before and after Christ.*

The Regal State under 7 Kings lasted 245 years....	Stat-Regdol
The Consular State	464 Stat- Consoso
The Roman Emperors.....	283.... Emp- Romdeit
These periods began 753 years before Christ, Befput And ended..... 364 after Christ, Aftauf	

The Memorial Lines.

*Crotho, Deletok, Babedit, Abaneb, Sodakoup,
 Josephasil, Exafna, Troyabeit, Sun-stillbolo, Tembybe,
 Romput, Chessauzei, Cyruts, Alexita, Julos,
 Olymposis, Stat-Regdol, Consoso, Emp-Romdeit,
 Befput, and Aftauf.*

N.B. It may be as well to observe here, that all the dates in this table are correctly expressed by the technical syllable without any reserve.

TABLE III.

Historical Events after the Birth of Christ.

A. D.

The destruction of Jerusalem by		
Titus	Des-Jerpa	71
The establishment of Christianity		
by Constantine	Christad	312
The destruction of Herculaneum		
and Pompeii by an eruption of		
Mount Vesuvius	Her-pompou	79
Clóvis the first Christian king of		
France	Clovoka	481
The Latin tongue ceased to be		
commonly spoken in Italy	Latleip	587
Arithmetic introduced into Europe		
from Arabia	Arithnoub	991
Charlemagne declared Emperor of		
the West	Charlmeig	800
The Croisade, or Holy War	Croisaznu	1095
Jerusalem regained from the Turks		
and Godfrey of Bulloigne made		
King of it	God-bulnou	1099

A. D.

The Schism of the double Popes begins and continues 38 years..	Poptoik	1378
The Inquisition first erected against the Albigenses	Inquisded	1222
The invention of Printing	Prinfun	1449
Walter Lollard with many of his followers burnt in Austria, for opposing the Romish supersti- tions	Lolatub	1351
The Mariner's Compass found out	Compatze	1302
Gunpowder invented in Germany by a Monk	Gunbifo	1344
Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, discovered Cuba and Hispaniola	Columbont	1493
N. B. The southern continent of America was discovered about four years after by Americus Vespaſius, from whom it took its name.		
The Cape of Good Hope first doubled by Vasco di Gama....	Hopefoup	1497
Martin Luther began to preach in Germany against indulgences, and other errors of the church of Rome.....	Mar-luthlap	1517
The name of Protestants first arose on occasion of the Protestation the Lutherans made against the decree of the chamber of Spire..	Protlen	1529
The Massacre of Protestants at Paris	Mass-parloid	1572

A. D.

The Revocation of the Edict of
Nantes by Louis XIV *Ed-nansei* 1685

The Edict of Nantes under Henry IV, in 1598, granted liberty
to the Protestant religion, but on its revocation great num-
bers of families quitted the kingdom.

The great Earthquake at Lisbon.. *Lispul* 1755

The French Revolution began by
taking the Bastile..... *Fren-revpein* 1789

The General Peace in Christendom *Peacekal* 1815

The Slave trade abolished in England *Slaveizoi* 1807

The general abolition did not take place till the peace of 1815,
except by his Most Catholic Majesty.

Mahomet's flight from Mecca (the
Mahometan Æra, or Hegira).. *Mahomsed* 622

Moors in Spain: Ferdinand, by the
Conquest of Navarre and Gra-
nada, put an end to the dominion
of the Moors in Spain *Moor-lab* 1511

Magellan (the Straits of) discovered
by a Portuguese navigator of
that name *Magellan* 1519

. The name unaltered expresses the date.

Jesuits' Society founded *Jesloy* 1540

. The technical ending serves also to fix the name of the
founder, Ignatius de Loyola.

Steam Boat (first) was launched at
New York..... *Steambokyp* 1807

Bonaparte.

A. D.

Bonaparte born at Ajaccio in	
Corsica	Bonpar-paun Aug. 15, 1769
Proclaimed First Consul	Cons-poun Nov. 9, 1799
Crowned Emperor at Paris by	
Pope Pius VII.....	Empror-kyf Dec. 2, 1804
Abdicated the throne	Abd-kaf 1814
Died at St. Helena	Died-keb May 5, 1821

N.B. 1000 is to be added to all the numbers after the Croisade, excepting in some few instances which cannot escape notice.

The Memorial Lines.

Des-Jerpa, Christad, Her-pompou, Clovoka, Latleip,
 Arithnoub, Charlmeig, Croisaznu, God-bulnou,
 Poptoik, Inquisded, Prinfon, Lolatub, Compatze,
 Gunbifo, Columbont, Hopefoup, Mar-luthlap, Protlen,
 Mass-parloid, Ed-nanseil, Lispul, Fren-revpein,
 Peacekal, Slaveizoi, Mahomsed, Moor-lab, Magellan,
 Jesloy, Steambokyp, Bonpar-paun, Cons-poun,
 Empror-kyf, Abd-kaf, Died-keb.

TABLE IV.

The Founders of the States of Europe.

		A. D.
The first	Bishop of Rome, St. Peter Peft	43
	Pope, Hyginus	Hygalo 154
	Eastern Emperor, Gelerius East-galbyt	303
	Emperor of Constantinople,	
	Arcadius	Constarctoul 395
	Turkish Emperor, Ottoman, Turkottemadnu	1295

		A.D
	Emperor of the Romans, Ju- lius Cæsar, <i>before Christ</i>	Rom-jufs 46
	King of Italy in the Empire, Odacer	Ital-odops 476
	Emperor of Germany, Char- lemagne.....	Ger-charlmeig 800
	King of France, Pharamond	Fran-pharamody 420
	King of Spain, Athaulphus	Sp-athfaz 410
	King of Portugal, Alphonsus	Port-alabin 1139
	King of Scotland, Fergus, <i>before Christ</i>	Scot-fergtid 332
	King of Poland, Boleslaus	Pol-bolath 1000
	King of England, Egbert..	Engkek 828
	King of Denmark, Olaus..	Den-olakzou 809
	King of Sweden, Bero....	Swe-bkib 831
	Switzerland became independent	Swissstyp 1307
	Russia, the first Czar.....	Ruslut 1553
	America declares its independence	
	Washington first President....	Am-Washpois 1776

N.B. The three last require 1000 to be added.

The Memorial Lines.

Peft, Hygalo, East-galtyt, Const-arctoul,
Turk-ottomadnu, Rom-jufs, Ital-odops, Ger-charlmeig,
Fran-pharamody, Sp-athfaz, Port-alabin, Scot-fergtid,
Pol-bolath, Engkek, Den-olakzou, Swe-bkib,
Swissstyp, Ruslut, Am-washpois.

TABLE V.

Distances of Chief Cities in Europe from London.

	Eng. miles.		Eng. miles.	
Paris.....	Pardel	225	Prague Prael	650
Rome	Roul	950	Gibraltar .. Gibrabs	1160
Madrid	Madreis	860	Warsaw.... Warsnu	950
Vienna	Vienke	820	Stockholm.. Stoup	970
Copenhagen	Copsa	610	Dantzic.... Dantziky	800
Geneva	Genevos	460	Constantino-	
Moscow ..	Moscass	1660	ple..... Constaeg	1600

The Memorial Lines

Pardel, Roul, Madreis, Vienke, Copsa, Genevos,
Moscass, Prael, Gibrabs, Warsnu, Stoup, Dantziky,
Constasg.

N.B. It will be necessary to add a cipher at the end
of all the numbers which are expressed by the final
syllable, excepting to that of Paris.

TABLE VI.

Historical Events relating to England

		A.D.
Lucius the first Christian King of Britain	Lucibup	157
The Motto of the Arms of England “ Dieu et Mon Droit,” first given by Richard I. to intimate that he had not his Empire in vassalage of any mortal	Motano	1194
Hibernia, or the conquest of Ireland	Hibaboid	1172
The confirmation of Magna Charta by King Henry III.....	Chardel	1225

A.D.

The institution of the order of the Garter	Garterifou	1349
Printing introduced in England by Caxton	Caxtonfoib	1471
The first printing press was set up in Islip's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.		
Wat Tyler's Rebellion	Tylteib	1381
The capture of the Island of Jamaica	Jamaicaull	1655
The Spanish Invasion	Sp-invukh	1588
Monasteries and Priories suppressed	Monaslin	1539

Camden accounts the number of monasteries suppressed in England and Wales was 643, besides 90 colleges, 2374 chantries and free chapels, and 110 Hospitals. Their yearly value amounted to £160,000, besides plate, jewels, etc.

The first English Circumnavigator,

Sir Francis Drake	Drakupoi	1577
Steam Engines first invented	Stearnsaut	1663
Mary Queen of Scots beheaded ..	Ma-Scotleip	1587
The Fire of London	Fi-lonsaus	1666
Oliver Cromwell usurped the government of England, under the name of Protector	Cromsli	1653
The Death of Oliver Cromwell ..	Cromsuk	1658
Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke	Gibrapzo	1704
The Gunpowder Treason	Powdsyl	1605
South Sea Bubble.....	Bubble-pez	1720

South Sea Stock raised, by artifice, to £1000 for a share of £100 in July. It sunk as suddenly as it had risen, and ruined many thousands of families.

The Style altered	Stylepud	1752
The Union with Scotland.....	Un-scotpyp	1707

	A.D.
The Riots in London	Riotpeiz 1780
The Union with Ireland	Irekyb 1801
The Vaccine, or Cow-pock Inoculation, publicly introduced into England	Vac-inbeig 1800
It was discovered by Dr. Jenner, and first attempted on the human body in 1796	
The National Schools established Schoolkad	1812
London and several chief Towns in England lighted with Coal Gas. Gas-likak	1818
N.B. After the first date, one thousand is to be added to most of the dates, which it has been thought unnecessary to point out, as being almost impossible to mistake.	

The Memorial Lines.

Lucibup, Motano, Hibaboid, Chardel, Garterifou, Caxton-foib, Tylteib, Jamaicaull, Sp-invukh, Monasulin, Drakupoi, Steamsaut, Ma-Scotleip, Fisaus, Cromslisuk, Gibrapzo, Powdsyl, Bubble-pez, Style-pud, Un-scotpyp, Riotpeiz, Irekyb, Vac-inbeig, Schoolkad, Gas-likak.

TABLE VII.

Battles which form important Epochas in English History.

The Battle of Cressy between Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, and Philip De Valois, King of France: the King of Bohemia having been

killed in this battle, the Prince adopted his crest and motto, <i>Ich dien</i>	Cresifau	1346
The Battle of Hastings between Harold, who was killed, and Wil- liam Duke of Normandy, com- monly called William the Con- queror	Hastaus	1066
Edward the Black Prince with John King of France, who was taken prisoner at Poicters	Poictus	1356
Henry V. with Charles VI. of France at Agincourt	Aginfal	1415
The Duke of Cumberland with the rebels under Charles Edward, son of Edward the Pretender, at Cul- oden	Culpos	1746
The Battle of the Boyne between William III. and James II. who had abdicated the throne	Boyn-souz	1690
Between the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, with the French at Blenheim	Blenoizo	1704
The United Armies of Germany and Russia with the French under Bonaparte, 18th Oct. at Leipzic..	Leipkat	1813
The Battle of Alexandria between the English and French, in which General Abercrombie fell, the 21st of March: this battle led to the expulsion of the French from Egypt	Alexeig	1800

A.D.

The Duke of Wellington with the French at Salamanca	Salkhad	1812
The Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, with the French under Bonaparte, the 18th of June, at Waterloo	Watlookal	1815

The Memorial Lines.

Cresifau, Hastaus, Poictus, Aginfal, Culpos, Boynsouz Blenoizo, Leiphat, Alexeig, Salkhad, Watlookal.

N.B. One thousand is to be added to all the numbers in this table.

TABLE VIII.

Naval Achievements which form important Epochas in English History.

The famous battle of La Hogue between the English and French..	La Hogue-sne	1692
The first engagement between the Republican French and Lord Howe, off Ushant.....	Ushpouf	1794
Between the English under Duncan and the Dutch under De Winter, off Camperdown	Camperpouf	1797
The battle of the Nile in Aboukir Bay, between Nelson and the French	Niloinei	1798
The destruction of the floating Batteries at Gibraltar, and termination of the long Siege	Gibpeid	1782

A. D.

Engagements off Martinico between Rodney and De Grasse ; and in the East Indies, between Hughes and De Suffrein on the same day	Martestpeid 1782
Engagement off Cape St. Vincent between Lord St. Vincent and the Spanish	Vincpoup 1797
The whole of the Danish forces attacked by Lord Nelson, at Copenhagen, under the protection of the batteries, and part carried off	Copenkyb 1801
The fleets of France and Spain destroyed by Lord Nelson in the Bay of Trafalgar, Nelson killed:	Trafkyl 1805
The Island of Bourbon and its dependencies reduced by Admiral Bertie and Colonel Keating.....	Bourbonkaz 1810

The Memorial Lines.

La Hoguesne, Ushpouf, Camperpoup, Niloinei, Gibpeid, Martestpeid, Vincpoup, Copenkyb, Trafkyl, Bourbonkaz.

N.B. One thousand is to be added to all the numbers in this table.

TABLE IX.

Treaties which form important Epochas in English History.

Magna Charta signed by King John at Runnymead	Mag-chartdal 1215
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Treaty of Nimeguen between France
and Holland, under the mediation
of England *Nimsoik* 1678

Treaty of Westphalia, or Munster,
between France and the Northern
Continental Powers *West-Munsoik* 1648

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, between
England and Holland, with
France and Spain, relating to the
Netherlands *Aixsauk* 1668

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, between
England and Holland, with
Austria and France, relating to
the Netherlands *Aixapok* 1748

Treaty of Utrecht, between England
and the Allies, with France *Utrechtpat* 1713

Treaty of Fontainbleau between En-
gland, France, and Spain *Fontpau* 1762

Various Treaties signed at Paris
by England with France, Spain
Holland, and America, in which
the independence of America is
acknowledged *Parispeid* 1782

Treaty of Paris between England
and France under the Consular
Government *Parkyd* 1802

Various Treaties signed at Paris be-
tween all the Continental Powers
upon the re-establishment of the
 Bourbon family in France *Parkaf* 1814

A.D.

Various Treatises signed at Paris between all the Continental Powers, in consequence of the final defeat and surrender of Bonaparte after the Battle of Waterloo..... *Parkal* 1815
 N.B. These four dates are represented by Paris-*peid-kid-haf-l*.

The General Congress held at Vienna, between all the Continental Powers *Vienkal* 1815

The Memorial Lines.

Mag-chartdal, Nimsoik, West-Munsoh, Aixsauh, and apok,

Utrechtpat, Fontpaud, Parispeid-kyd-haf-l, Vienkal.

N.B. 1000 is to be added to all the numbers in this table, excepting that of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

TALE X.

Deaths of some Eminent Men after the thirteenth Century.

I.			
Petrarch	Italian	Poet	1374
Ariosto.....	Italian	Poet	1533
Joan D'Arc.....	Orleans	Impostor	1431
Erasmus	Rotterdam ..	Divine	1536
Calvin	French	Reformer	1564
Copernicus	Prussian	Astronomer	1543
Grotius	Dutch	Philosopher	1645
Catherine de Medicis Queen of Henry II. of France ..	Florence	Queen	1589

			A.D.
Tycho Brahe	.....	Dane	Astronomer 1601
Palladio	.....	Italian	Architect 1580

2.

Galileo	.....	Italian	Astronomer 1642
Racine	.....	French	Dramatist 1699
Corneille, Peter	....	Ditto	Poet 1684
Fenelon	.....	Ditto	Archbishop 1716
Inigo Jones	.....	English	Architect 1651
Puffendorf	.....	German	Philosopher 1694
Penn, William	.....	English	Quaker 1718
Helvetius	.....	Dutch	Physician 1727
Whitefield	.....	English	Dissenter 1770
Handel	.....	German	Musician 1759

3.

Richelieu, Cardinal	..	French	Statesman 1642
De la Fontaine	....	Ditto	Poet 1695
Fleury, Cardinal	....	Ditto	Statesman 1743
Moliere	.....	Ditto	Dramatist 1672
De Retz, Cardinal	..	Ditto	Writer 1679
Buffon	.....	Ditto	Naturalist 1788
Boileau	.....	Ditto	Poet 1712
Colbert	.....	Ditto	Statesman } 1661
Mazarine, Cardinal	..	Ditto	Ditto } 1641
Sully	.....	Ditto	Ditto 1641
Voltaire	.....	Ditto	Writer } 1778
Rousseau	.....	Ditto	Poet } 1778

4.

Cook	.....	English	Navigator 1779
Dryden	.....	Ditto	Poet 1700

			A. D.
Thompson	English	Poet	1748
Fielding	Ditto	Dram. Writer	1780
Gray*	Ditto	Poet	1771
Chatham, Lord	Ditto	Statesman	1778
Pitt, William	Ditto	Ditto	1806
Hans Sloane, Sir....	Ditto	Naturalist	1752
Smollett	Ditto	Historian	1771
Wren, Sir Christoph.	Ditto	Architect	1723

5

Blackstone, Sir Wm.	Ditto	Judge	1780
Coke, Lord C. J....	Ditto	Ditto	1634
Hale	Ditio	Ditto	1676
Johnson	Ditto	Lexicographer	1784
Locke, John	Ditto	Philosopher	1704
Howard	Ditto	Philanthropist	1790
Newton, Sir Isaac ..	Ditto	Mathematician	1727
Garrick	Ditto	Dramatist	1779
Marlborough	Ditto	General	1772
Wellington	Ditto	Ditto	

6.

Spenser	Ditto	Poet	1598
Chaucer	Ditto	Ditto	1409
Bacon, Francis	Ditto	Philosopher	1626
Shakspeare	Ditto	Dramatist	1616
Addison	Ditto	Writer	1719
Cervantes.....	Spaniard	Dramatist	1616

* The similarity of the name will recall to mind the Rev. Richard Grey, D.D., a Prebend of St. Paul's London, who died in 1771, to whom we are indebted for his 'Memoria Technica,' first published in the year 1730.

			A. D.
Burke	English	Writer	1797
Lope de Vega	Spaniard ..	Dramatist	1635
Dante	Italian	Poet	1321
Tasso	Ditto	Ditto.	1598

The Memorial Lines.

1.

Petrartoif, Arlit, Joan D'Arcfib, Erlis, Calvuso,
Copernlot, Grotsol, Cath Medlein, Tycsyb, Palladleiz.

2.

Galilsod, Racsoun, Cornauko, Fenpas, In-Jonsla,
Puffauno, Penupak, Helvetpep, Whitpoiz, Handelpun.

3.

Richlieusod, Fontsoul, Fleurypot, Molspe, Retzaupou,
Buffonpeih, Boilpad, Col-mazsaub, Sulsoh,
Vol-Rouspoih.

4.

Cookoipou, Drydoig, Thomsonpok, Fieldoiky,
Graypoib, Chathampoik, Pittkys, Han-Slopud,
Smolloipa, Wrenpet.

5.

Blackoiky, Cokesif, Judge Halespau, Johnpeif,
Lockoizo, Howardpouz, Newpep, Garrickpoin,
Marlped, Wellingviv.

6.

Spenser-louk, Chaufyn, Baconses, Shak-sas,
Addis-pan, Cervan-sas, Burk-poup, Lope Ve-sil,
Danteb, Tasso-louk.

TABLE XI.

Deaths of the most eminent Painters.

1.	DIED.	DIED.	
Vanneck	1441	Parmeggiano	1544
Raphael d'Urbino ..	1520	Holbein	1544
Correggio	1534		

2.	DIED.	DIED.
Da Vinci	1520	Guido.....
Guercino	1666	Rembrandt.....
Titian	} 1576	Poussin
Dante		Hogarth
Michel Angelo Buonarotti.....	1564	5
Vanloo	1765	Julio Romano
3.		1546
Paul Veronese	1588	Maratti
Bassano (four of this name	1592 to 1623	Salvator Rosa
Carracci (four of this name)	1602 to 1618	Watteau
Rubens	1640	Carlo Dolci
Vandyck.....	1641	
4.		
Michel Angelo Carravaggi	1600	Claude Lorraine ..
		1682
		Gainsborough
		1788
		Luca Giordano
		1705
		West
		1820
		Sir Joshua Reynolds
		1792

The Memorial Lines.

1. Vanneck-fob, Raph-lez, Correg-lif, Parme-loz, Holb-ubo.
2. Davin-lez, Guer-saus, Tit-Dant-lois, Mich-lauf, Vanloo-paul.
3. Paul-Ver-leik, Bas-set, Carrac-sah, Rub-soz, Vandyck-sob.
4. Carav-aug, Gui-sod, Rembrandt-sauh, Pous-saul, et Hog-paul,
5. Jul-Rom-los, Mar-pat, Salv-Ro-soit, Wat-peb, Car-Dol-seis.
6. Claude-Lor-seid, Gains-peik, Luc-Gior-pyl, West-hey, Jos-Ren-poud.

N.B. It is proper to observe, that all the numbers in Tables X and XI require 1000 to be understood.

INDEX.

[*The object of this Index is to be enabled to practice a Pupil upon all the subjects, without any regard to classification.*]

THE ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF ARE,

- D. Distance from London.
- B. Battles.
- N. Naval achievements.
- T. Treaties.

A.	Page.		Page.
Addison	29	Bourbon, N.	25
Arthur	11	Burke	30
Alfred	ib.	Bassano, (4)	31
Anne	13	Bacon	29
Abraham, call of	14	Buffon	28
Alexander founder of the Grecian Empire	ib.	Boileau	ib.
Arithmetic	15	Blackstone	29
American independency	19	Bonaparte	18
Agincourt B	23		C.
Alexandria B	ib.	Cervantes	29
Aix-la-Chapelle T	26	Casibellaunus	11
Ariosto	27	Canute	ib.
		Charles I. II.	12
B.		Creation, the	13
Boadicea	11	Chess	14
Babel built	13	Cyrus	ib.
Bishop of Rome, the first	18	Christianity established	15
Boyne, B.	23	Clovis	ib.
Blenheim, B.	ib.	Charlemagne	ib.
		Croisade, the	ib.

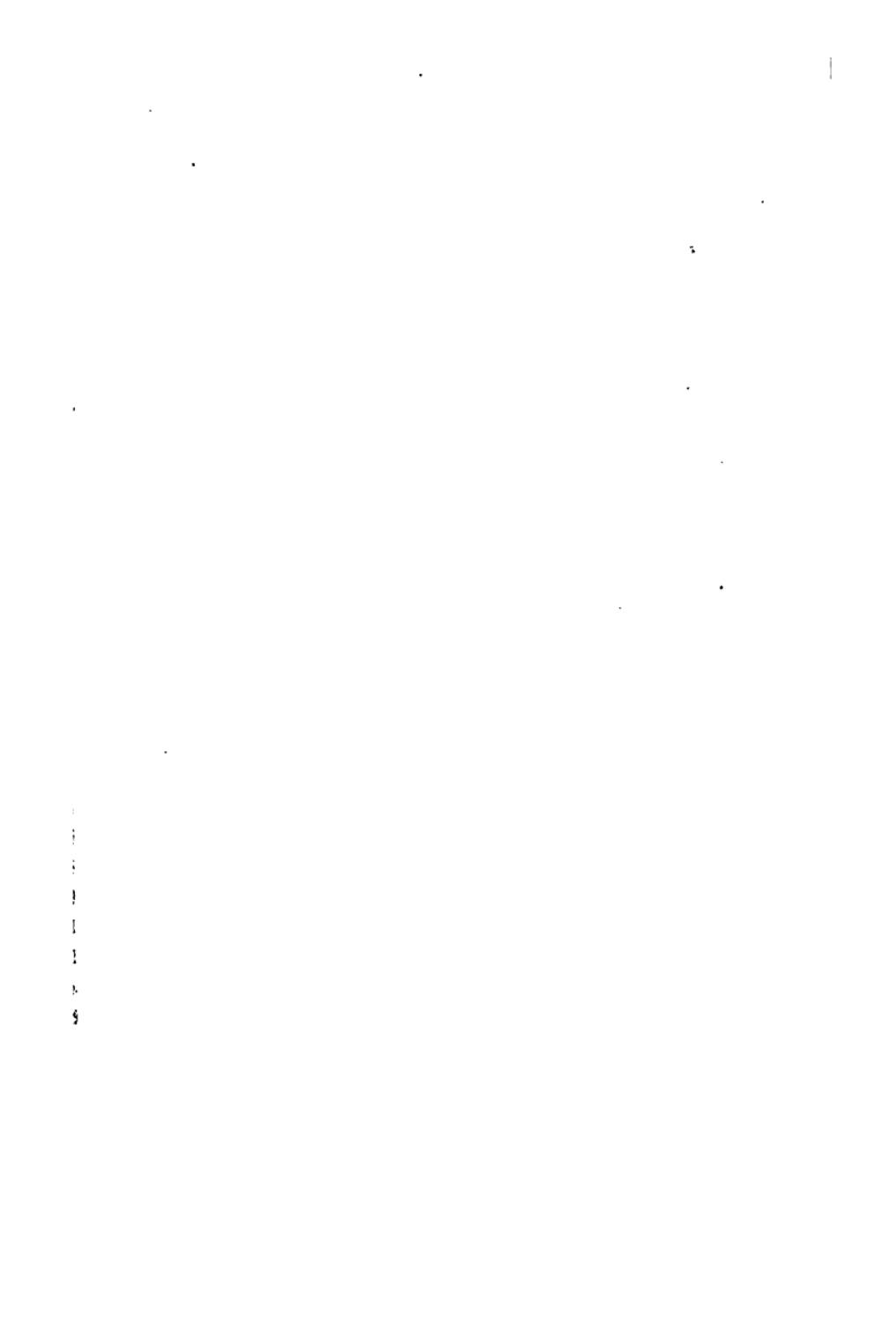
Page.	Page.
Compass discovered . . . 16	E.
Columbus discov. Cuba . ib.	Egbert 11
Copenhagen, D . . . 20	Edward the Confessor . . ib.
Constantinople, D . . . ib.	Edward I. to VI. . . . 12
Cromwell, Protector . . . 21	Elizabeth ib.
—————Death . . . ib.	Exodus 14
Carracci (4) 31	Emperor, the first Eastern 18
Carlo Dolci ib.	—————of Constantinople ib.
Claude Lorraine ib.	—————of Turkey ib.
Circumnavigator 21	—————of Germany 19
Cressy. B 22	—————of Russia ib.
Culloden, B 23	East Indies, N 25
Camperdown, N 24	Erasmus 27
Copenhagen, N 25	F.
Corneille 28	Foundation of the Temple 14
Colbert ib.	French Revolution 17
Copernicus 27	Fire of London 21
Calvin ib.	Fontainbleau, T 26
Cook 28	Fenelon 28
Chatham 29	Fontaine de la ib.
Coke, Lord C. J. . . . ib.	Fleury ib.
Caxton, first printer in England 21	Fielding 2
Chaucer 29	G.
Corregio 30	Guercino 31
D.	George I. to IV. . . . 13
Deluge the 13	Godfrey of Bulloigne . . . 16
Dantzic D 20	Good Hope doubled . . . ib.
D'Arc Joan 27	Gunpowder invented . . . ib.
Dryden 28	—————treason 21
Dante 30, 31	Geneva, D 20
Da vinci 31	Gibraltar, D ib.
	—————taken 21

Page.	Page.		
Gibraltar siege terminated	24	Ireland, union with	22
Garter, order of	21	Inigo Jones	28
Gas Light	22	Johnson	29
Grotius	27	Julio Romano	31
Galileo	28	K.	
Gray	29	King, the first of Italy	19
Garrick	ib.	France	ib.
Guido	31	Spain	ib.
Gainsborough	ib.	Portugal	ib.
H.		Scotland	ib.
Hengist	11	Poland	ib.
Henry I. to VIII.	12	England	ib.
Herculaneum	15	Denmark	ib.
Hastings, B	23	Sweden	ib.
Helvetius	28	L.	
Hale	29	Latin ceased to be spoken	15
Handel	28	Luca Giordano	31
Howard	29	Lope de Vega	30
Holbein	30	Lollard	16
Hogarth	31	Luther preached	ib.
I.		Lisbon earthquake	ib.
Jesuits founded	17	Lucius	20
John	12	Leipsic, B	23
James	{ 1. syd. 11. seif. } ib.	La Hogue, N	24
Joseph, death of	14	Locke	29
Julius Cæsar	ib.	M.	
Jerusalem destroyed	15	Maratti	31
— regained	ib.	Michel Angelo Buonarotti	31
Inquisition erected	16	Moors expelled	17
Jamaica Taken	21	Magellan, Straits of	ib.
Ireland, conquest of	20	Mary Queen of Scots	21

	Page		Page
Mary	12	Protestants first known	16
Massacre at Paris	16	Peace, general	17
Madrid , D	20	Pope the first	18
Moscow D.	ib.	Paris D	20
Motto	ib.	Prague D	ib.
Magna Charta	25	Poictiers	23
————— confirmed	20	Paris , T	26
Martinico , N	25	Penn	28
Munster , T	26	Palladio	ib.
Medicis, Catherine De	27	Petrarch	27
Moliere	28	Puffendorf	28
Mazarine	ib.	Pitt	29
Marlborough	29	R.	
Monasteries suppressed	21	Reynolds, Sir J.	31
Michel Angelo Caravaggi	31	Raphael D'Urbino	30
Mahomet (Hegira)	17	Rufus, William	12
N.			
Nantes, Edict of	17	Richard I. II. III.	ib.
Nile , N	24	Rome built	14
Nimeguen , T	26	————— Regal State	ib.
Newton	29	————— Consular	ib.
O.			
Olympiad, the first	14	————— Empire	ib.
P.			
Pompeii	15	————— the first Pope	18
Parmeggiano	30	————— the first Bishop	ib.
Paul Veronese	31	————— the first Emperor	ib.
Poussin	ib.	————— Distances	20
Popes, Schism of	16	Russia, the first Czar	19
Printing invented	ib.	Riots in London	22
————— introd. in England	21	Racine	28
		Richelieu	ib.
		Retz, Cardinal De	ib.
		Rousseau	ib.
		Rubens	31
		Rembrandt	ib.

S.	Page	Page	
Salvator Rosa	31	Titian	31
Stephen	12	Tyler, Wat	21
Sodom and Gomorrah . .	14	V.	
Sun still	ib.	Vortigern	11
Solomon's Temple	ib.	Vienna D	20
Slave Trade	17	Vaccine introduced . .	22
Swiss Independencey . .	19	Ushant N	24
Stockholm, D	20	Vanloo	31
Scotland united	21	Vandyck	ib.
Style altered	ib.	Vanneck	30
Steam Engines	ib.	Vincent, St. N . . .	25
Schools, National	22	Utrecht, T	26
Spanish Invasion	ib.	Vienna, T	27
Salamanca, B	24	Voltaire	28
Sully	28	W.	
Sloane, Hans	29	William the Conqueror .	12
Smollett	ib.	William Rufus	ib.
South Sea Bubble	21	William and Mary . . .	ib.
Spenser, Edmund	29	Warsaw D	20
Shakspeare	ib.	Waterloo B	24
Steam Boat	17	Westphalia, T	26
T.		Whitefield	28
Troy, destruction of . .	14	Wren, Sir Christopher .	29
Trafalgar, N	25	Wat Tyler	21
Tycho Brahe	28	West	31
Thomson	29	Watteau	ib.
Tasso	30	Wellington	29

FINIS.



S.	Page	Page	
Salvator Rosa	31	Titian	31
Stephen	12	Tyler, Wat	21
Sodom and Gomorrah . .	14	V.	
Sun still	ib.	Vortigern	11
Solomon's Temple . . .	ib.	Vienna D	20
Slave Trade	17	Vaccine introduced . .	22
Swiss Independence . .	19	Ushant N	24
Stockholm, D	20	Vanloo	31
Scotland united	21	Vandyck	ib.
Style altered	ib.	Vanneck	30
Steam Engines	ib.	Vincent, St. N . . .	25
Schools, National . . .	22	Utrecht, T	26
Spanish Invasion	ib.	Vienna, T	27
Salamanca, B	24	Voltaire	28
Sully	28	W.	
Sloane, Hans	29	William the Conqueror .	12
Smollett	ib.	William Rufus	ib.
South Sea Bubble . . .	21	William and Mary . . .	ib.
Spenser, Edmund	29	Warsaw D	20
Shakspeare	ib.	Waterloo B	24
Steam Boat	17	Westphalia, T	26
T.		Whitefield	28
Troy, destruction of . .	14	Wren, Sir Christopher .	29
Trafalgar, N	25	Wat Tyler	21
Tycho Brahe	28	West	31
Thomson	29	Watteau	ib.
Tasso	30	Wellington	29

FINIS.



